

d. Boulder Fields and Talus Slopes

(1.) Remove Large Boulders. All areas within and adjacent to ski runs should be examined carefully for large boulders which should be removed.

(2.) Rock Fall Deposits. If ski runs are extended north of Bald Mountain Ridge, the rock-fall deposit (see, Fig. 2, DGGs Public Data File Report 88-39) should be barricaded to prevent skiers from crossing it. Slopes in this area should also be examined for scattered erratic boulders which should be removed.

(3.) Talus Slopes. Facilities and roads should not be placed on talus slopes or near their bases (Fig. 3, DGGs Public Data File Report 88-39).

e. Pre-Construction Engineering

(1.) Specifications of Buildings. Building plans should include selective design to conform to expected natural conditions. Plans should also include foundation design which must allow for expected soil and drainage conditions.

(2.) Soils Engineering. Civil engineering, which must include soils engineering, slope-stability analysis, and drainage evaluation shall be conducted as part of the developer's pre-construction approval (in Subunit A, this requirement is subject to the terms of the existing lease). Because of a relatively short snow-free season, at least 18 months should be allowed for this work to accommodate two field seasons.

6. REVEGETATION AND EROSION CONTROL

a. Minimize vegetation removal. The removal of vegetation shall be kept to a minimum and areas requiring disturbance should be seeded or planted as soon as possible after disturbance. To the extent possible, stumps of trees and shrubs and the associated underlying vegetation along the ski courses should be left intact to enhance slope stability and erosion control. Small debris flows may be a persistent minor maintenance problem on the ski slopes.

b. Use Minimal Impact Construction Methods. Minimal impact construction, i.e., use of hand tools and ground crews, use of helicopters for setting lift towers in place, etc., should be practiced to the extent feasible to minimize impacts on vegetation and related erosion problems.

c. Leave Islands of Native Vegetation. Where possible, islands of native vegetation should be left undisturbed.

d. Snow Storage on Surfaced Areas. Snow piles should be placed away from streams and drainage corridors, on pavement (such as the corner of a parking lot), a gravel surface, or some other non-vegetated surface to minimize negative impacts to vegetation and prevent increased erosion. Damage to plants is caused by the

presence of salt and sand in the snow piles and by the shortened growing season caused by the slower than the normal snow cover melt in the pile areas.

e. **Stockpile Topsoil.** To increase revegetation success, topsoil should be stockpiled and redistributed on the disturbed areas whenever possible. This is particularly critical in alpine areas.

f. **Transfer Sod.** Another revegetation method that should be considered where appropriate is the reintroduction of topsoil and plants to a disturbed site by moving, either by hand or with equipment, a section of sod from an area that is going to be disturbed, to the revegetation site.

g. **Revegetation Methods Evaluation.** A multiple-year approach to evaluating revegetation species and techniques appropriate for the resort development site should be established to help ensure that the best species and most current techniques are used to control erosion and help maintain slope stability. Testing should commence prior to beginning of construction. The DNR Plant Materials Center should be consulted.

h. **Erosion Control Plan.** The master development plan for the four-season resort must include a detailed description of the construction methods and erosion control measures which the lessee will use in developing the lease area. The erosion control plan must be consistent with the lease and the policies in this plan. DNR will also request that the plan contain sufficient detail to be able to judge whether the erosion control requirements established in the lease and the plan have been met and whether the methods will be effective in controlling erosion. The plan may include surficial geology analysis, soils testing, and an engineering plan. The erosion control plan should be developed in such a way as to also be usable for Department of Environmental Conservation and Department of Fish and Game permitting.

i. **Rehabilitation Plan.** A rehabilitation plan shall be prepared by the resort developer prior to approval for construction. The rehabilitation plan shall include measures that will provide a high order of erosion control. The developer shall consult DNR's Plant Material Center for direction on delineation of seed mixes, recommended plant species, fertilizer recommendations, planting windows, and types of scarification (if any). The developer should also obtain direction from the Plant Material Center on:

(1.) Performance standards by which to measure the success of plantings.

(2.) Evaluation of the rehabilitation program.

j. **Monitoring Program.** A monitoring program should be established to evaluate the success of the revegetation sites. DNR shall consult with its Plant Materials Center and the U.S. Soil Conservation Service to determine revegetation standards. The developer shall be responsible for the monitoring program.